

F-8-55

MHT EASEMENT WITHIN WALKERSVILLE SURVEY DISTRICT

1. American Red Cross - F-8-149

F-8-55

Ca. 1830-1930

Walkersville Survey District
Walkersville, Maryland
Private

Walkersville encompasses a survey district of about 116 acres centered on the original two villages of Georgetown and Walkersville founded at separate crossroads in about 1830. The two slowly grew together to form the present town which took the name of the post office location, Walkersville. A generally grid-like street plan developed in the late 19th century after the 1872 railroad link with Frederick was opened, an event which stimulated its growth and changed its appearance from a rural turnpike stop and farmers' supply point to a town of fine houses, several churches, a school, and in the early 20th century, a small industrial center with a cannery, an ice factory, a bakery and a clothing factory. Architecturally vernacular in most structures, Walkersville also has fine examples of Queen Anne and Gothic Revival dwellings as well as early 20th century types such as the four square and the bungalow.

F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District
Walkersville, Maryland
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery Counties,
and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:
Agricultural-Industrial Transition 1815-1870 A.D.
Industrial/Urban Dominance 1870-1930 A.D.
Modern Period 1930 - present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:
Agriculture
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning
Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
Religion
Social/Educational/Cultural
Transportation

Resource Type:
Category: District

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function and Use:
Domestic/single dwelling/residence
Domestic/secondary structure/garage
Commerce/Trade/specialty store/bakery
Commerce/Trade/department store/general store
Education/school/grammar school
Religion/religious structure/church
Agriculture/Subsistence/processing/cannery
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility/chicken coop
Agriculture/Subsistence/agricultural outbuilding/barn
Industry/Processing/Extraction/manufacturing facility/factory
Transportation/rail-related/train depot

Known Design Source: None

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. F-8-55

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☒ no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Walkersville Survey District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by MD. Rt. 194, town limits, Maryland Midland
R.R. tracks, Walkersville Middle School grounds ☐ not for publication

city, town Walkersville ☐ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple public and private owners

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber

street & number 100 W. Patrick Street folio

city, town Frederick state MD. 21701

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

note ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-8-55

Condition

☐ excellent

☒ good

☐ fair

☐ deteriorated

☐ ruins

☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered

☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site

☐ moved

date of move

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Contributing Resource Count: 231

(Typed on separate sheet)

8. Significance

Survey No. F-8-55

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Ca. 1830–1930 **Builder/Architect**

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

(Typed on separate sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-8-55

Bond, Isaac, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Miller, Charles W., Post Offices of Frederick County, for the year of 1887. Manuscript copy at Frederick County Dept. of Planning, p. 64

Rice, Millard M., New Facts and Old Families. Redwood City, Ca.: Monocacy Book Co., 1976, pp. 149-156

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 116Quadrangle name Walkersville, MDQuadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

Zone	Easting				Northing				

B

Zone	Easting				Northing				

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Concurrent with boundary on attached sketch map.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date July, 1991street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city or town Frederick state MD. 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
301-514-7600

7.1 Description

The Walkersville Survey District is an approximately 116-acre area in the town of Walkersville containing about 284 buildings, of which 231 (81%) contribute to the historical significance of the town, established about 1830, in the areas of agriculture, architecture, community planning, economic, education, religion, and transportation. The town is located off Maryland Route 194 about 5 miles northeast of Frederick, Maryland. The origins of Walkersville lie in two separate villages, Georgetown and Walkersville, which merged along the present Main Street in the third and fourth quarters of the 19th century. Originally a meeting point for market roads to Frederick and Annapolis, the town grew in economic importance through shops and stores serving the travelers and farmers of the area. The arrival of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Railroad in 1872 further spurred development in the late 19th century. Growth in the first quarter of the 20th century slowed as the automobile and railroad improved access to the larger cities of Frederick and Baltimore. The existing resources reflect the agricultural base of the surrounding area in the vernacular form and style of both the dwellings and their domestic outbuildings. The concentration of economic activity and prosperity in the mid and late 19th century brought several fine examples of Gothic Revival Renaissance Revival, and Queen Anne style houses. The early 20th century bungalow and four-square types are less numerous, but also represented. Commercial structures include several small frame and brick shops and stores, especially concentrated at the centers of the two original villages. The early 20th century ice factory and the cannery along the railroad line are large brick and frame structures oriented to the rail spurs serving each. The railroad station and freight depot are comparatively small one-story frame buildings indicative of the subordinate nature of the passenger service to industrial needs. Churches display both architectural style of the mid 19th to early 20th century and represent the rural nature of the original congregations in their form and details. One former public school illustrates the expansion of the town's population in its two-story brick design and also the close of Walkersville's pre-World War II growth in the 1930 factory extension on the rear elevation. The town is in a generally very good state of preservation. The road plan of the last quarter of the 19th century is clearly discernible and alterations to the structures are primarily artificial siding, replaced windows and doors, and rear additions. New construction is intermittent on the streets linking Frederick and Pennsylvania Avenues, with more concentrations of new and non-contributing structures on the two main roads and north of the Pennsylvania Avenue/Liberty Road intersection.

Following are brief descriptions of representative structures in the survey district:

Perry Cabinet Shop, Residence, and Barrick House, 6-8-10 Frederick Street: A row of three buildings dating from about 1835 in some sections to about 1850. The 1½ story structure at the north end of the row is probably log; the exterior siding is asbestos shingles. The gable roof is standing seam metal. A recessed doorway in the 3-bay street elevation is in the south bay. The

7.2 Description (Continued)

windows are 1/1 and have peaked lintels, as on the door surround. The door is a two-panel, glazed upper panel type. The exposed side elevation has two window bays. This building was undoubtedly the shop, shown on the 1858 Bond map as J.S. Perry's Cabinet Shop and on the Titus 1873 map as G.W. Fink's harness shop. The center building is a two-story, three-bay dwelling with double front entrances and a one-story entry porch. The gable roof is standing seam metal and an interior chimney rises in the center of the roof. The exterior is covered in asbestos shingle and the windows are 1/1 on the first story and 9/6 on the second. This was probably Perry's, and later Fink's, residence. It too may have log structure.

The third structure is a two-story brick dwelling with three bays, a one-story entry porch, and a composition gable roof. A single chimney is located at the party wall with the adjoining house. The shuttered window openings have molded wood lintels and 1/1 sash. Built about 1850, it is not separately identified on the 1858 map, but is the D.M. Barrick House on the 1873 map.

14 Frederick Street: This is a two-story, three-bay brick dwelling built about 1850. The one story porch has square posts with molding trim. The gable roof is standing seam metal with interior end chimneys. The flat-arched windows are 1/1 and have louvred shutters. The center doorway has a transom with fanlight. A two-story frame rear addition extends to the east. Possibly the Rinehart house shown in an 1893 view on the cover of "The Tale of Two Villages", the Walkersville town history published in 1977.

Dr. Leggett House, Main Street, north side: A three story brick house built in about 1870, the dwelling has a mansard roof at the third story level with two dormers in the west elevation. The one-story porch shelters a center entrance in the three-bay elevation. The sash is 6/6 and the window openings have molded lintels and louvred shutters. The mansard is covered in composition material. A side entry porch is on the north elevation and a two-story frame addition is on the rear. Set back from the street, the Leggett House breaks the line of facades of the neighboring houses. It is shown on the 1873 Titus map and is thought to be one of the early indicators of the merging of the two villages, as the doctor had ready availability to each settlement.

16 Pennsylvania Avenue: A circa 1880 frame dwelling with two stories, three bays, a cross gable, and rusticated wood siding. Corner quoins and segmental arched window and door openings. A one-story porch with scroll-sawn brackets and turned balustrade. Sidelights and transom at the center entry. A pair of windows in the second floor center bay and a 4-light Gothic arched gable window. The eaves have trefoil trim and a tree motif in the gable peaks, both front and side. The gable roof is patterned slate. Interior end chimneys. Most sash is 1/1 with louvred shutters. An excellent example of the vernacular Gothic Revival style. Houses with similar features are also found in Unionville, Frederick County.

41 Maple Avenue: The two-story, three bay frame dwelling built about 1880 is a somewhat simpler version of 16 Pennsylvania. It has vinyl siding, probably

7.3 Description (Continued)

over german siding. A one-story porch with brackets shelters the center entrance, which has a transom and sidelights. The windows have segmental arched openings with 1/1 replacement sash. New shutters flank the openings. A trefoil barge board decorates the roofline and the cross gable has a small Gothic arched window. The roof is patterned slate. Interior end chimneys. A good example of the typical Walkersville house of the last quarter of the 19th century, with the common alterations found in many other houses in the district.

29 Fulton Avenue: A two-story, five-bay brick house with a cross gable and round arched window. Interior center chimneys and a two-story bay on the south with interlaced corner bricks indicates a probable date of 1885-1895. The window openings have segmental arches and the sash is 1/1. The one-story porch has a possibly unique perforated frieze and turned columns. A patterned slate roof and a two story brick ell with a side entry porch on the south. The house is indicative of the wealth brought by improved transportation in the last quarter of the 19th century.

Dr. Nicodemus House, northeast corner of Frederick Street and Fulton Avenue: A shingle style house of about 1880, the dwelling has 2½ stories and the rambling plan typical of the style. Polygonal bay on the west with shingle siding on the second story, clapboard siding with overlay boards suggesting the stick style of the 1860's and 1870's. A one story porch with spindle frieze and brackets and a pedimented entrance pavilion. The roof is composition shingle probably over wood shingles. The gable ends are clipped. Sash is 1/1 on the first and second stories and Queen Anne type with multiple light upper sash on the top half-story. A good example of the Queen Anne style and significant for association with Dr. John D. Nicodemus who had an office in the house for 50 years.

20 Frederick Street: A two-story rusticated concrete block four-square type house built about 1900-1915. It has an irregular fenestration pattern on the north elevation with three bays on the first floor and two on the second. The entrance is in the north end bay. A one-story porch has tapered square columns on concrete block bases. A dormer with paired windows projects from the center of the pyramidal roof. A single chimney rises from the east elevation. The sash is 1/1. This is a good representative of the four-square type.

Associated with the dwellings are various domestic outbuildings, most of which suggest the rural origins of the town. Following are descriptions of selected representative outbuildings:

Barn, near 9 Pennsylvania Avenue: A small frame barn with a cross gable and vertical siding. A standing seam gable roof. Sliding doors on the south elevation and a loading door in the cross gable. The barn probably dates from about 1890. It is now used as an electric repair shop.

Chicken house, behind 15 Fulton Avenue: A circa 1910 circular wood chicken coop with vertical siding and 6/6 windows. The conical standing seam roof has

7.4 Description (Continued)

a center vent. The door is vertical board. A well-preserved representative of the type.

Garage, behind 61 Main Street: A one-story frame building with vertical siding and a standing seam metal gable roof. The eaves have scalloped bargeboards. Double entry doors facing Pennsylvania Avenue have vertical flush boards. Probably built about 1900.

The commercial structures illustrate the progression from crossroads village to thriving small town in both their architecture and location. Following are descriptions of representative buildings:

E.C. Wachter Store, 21-25 Pennsylvania Avenue: A two-story frame commercial building erected about 1890-1900. It has a projecting east end section with a gable facade to the street. A one-story porch shelters the store entry, flanked by large, 2/2 windows. The second story has 3 bays, with a center doorway, a possible alteration of the early 20th century. A pointed arch gable window and 2/2 sash. The rest of the structure is a rectangular block adjoining the store section. Now a series of small stores and offices, it has a shed canopy extending the length of the facade. Large 2/2 windows alternate with glazed panel doors. The overall siding is german and the roof is standing seam metal.

Grimes Shop, west Pennsylvania Avenue: A one-story rectangular frame shop built about 1900, it has german siding and a standing seam metal roof. Entrances on both south and west with an entry porch on the west. Trefoil eave trim. Its original function is unknown, but it is clearly a commercial structure and its location on the approach to the railroad station and industrial area along the tracks suggests a machine shop or shoe shop.

Barrick's Store, southwest corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Maple Avenue: A two-story brick building with a four-bay elevation with cross-gable on the east. A corner entrance under a shed canopy supported on brackets. The corners are interlaced brick and the roof is hipped with a standing seam covering. Queen Anne windows and paneled doors with glazed upper sections. Segmental arch window openings with perforated infill. The building's style indicates a circa 1890-1900 date. Lewis E. Barrick was the third owner, the business having been started by E.C. Wachter before 1890.

Walkersville Ice and Power Co., Pennsylvania Avenue and railroad tracks: Built in 1911, the ice factory is a multiple section brick and frame structure with a two-story rectangular flat-roofed structure near the road. It has functionally placed fenestration and arched openings on the first floor. A corbeled brick cornice is its only ornamentation. A gable roofed adjoining section extends along the railroad line and a brick and frame end section completes the factory group. The third section has an all-frame second level with clapboard siding. The factory manufactured ice until 1947, delivering in its early years by horse-drawn wagon.

7.5 Description (Continued)

Monocacy Valley Canning Co.: Built in 1905 north of the Ice Factory, the brick cannery is a long, two-story rectangular gable-roofed building with buttressed walls and a square chimney at the south end. The cannery operated until 1948 when corn, its principal product, was virtually eliminated as a food crop in Frederick County.

Glade Valley Bakery, 3 Main Street: A two-story brick industrial building erected about 1917-1920. Groups of three 1/1 windows are in each of the four bays on the east and the north elevation. Diamond inserts and recessed panels show the streamlined look of decoration in the second decade of the 20th century. The bakery operated until the late 1960's. It is a good example of the industrial base brought to Walkersville by the automobile and the railroad.

The churches of Walkersville date from the late 1850's to the 1890's. They reflect the religious history of the largely Methodist population in Frederick County as well as the architectural forces of the third and fourth quarters of the 19th century. Brief descriptions follow:

Georgetown Chapel, Main Street: An 1857 brick church with a one-story shall-type plan and an entrance through the base of a square tower on the west elevation. The arched doorway has a stained glass transom. A fanlight is located about half-way up the tower. The side elevations have 4 bays of arched windows. The gable roof is standing seam metal. Built as the United Brethren Church, it appears on the 1873 Titus map. It is now St. Timothy's Catholic Church. The United Brethren Church merged with the Methodist Church in 1970.

Israel's Creek Meeting House, Walkersville United Methodist Church, Main Street: This brick church was erected in 1885 using materials from the 1855 chapel erected northeast of Georgetown near the Glade Cemetery. It is a gable roof structure with a belfry on the south elevation through which the entrance is passed. A cross gable section at the east end, a slate roof and hood moldings on the Gothic arch windows. The tower has an open belfry with balustrade. This was the Methodist Episcopal congregation after 1828, which moved to the Main Street location when it became clear that their members lived in the town rather than in rural areas.

Walkersville United Methodist Church, Fulton Avenue: Built in 1896, the brick hall-type church is virtually the same design as Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church (F-8-98) on Haugh's Church Road in the Woodsboro vicinity. A square tower with arched brick recesses and a traceried stained glass window in the main section. A 1970 brick education building is attached to the north elevation. A small alley, Church Lane, links the church with the Israel's Creek Meeting House. The United Methodist church may be the second building of the Methodist Protestant congregation, whose first building, Shiloh Church built in 1828, still stands at 3 Frederick Street, now an apartment building. The Methodists reunited in 1939.

7.6 Description (Continued)

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 14 Pennsylvania Avenue: Built originally in 1892, the brick hall-plan church has a brick facade and bell tower on its north elevation which were added in 1923. The main facade is a darker brick than the original structure. Bands of limestone divide the tower levels and accent the corner buttresses and window hood moldings. The tower has paired, louvred belfry windows, and a crenellated parapet.

Following are descriptions of two unique resources in the survey district, the railroad station and the school.

Walkersville Railroad Station (F-8-39) Pennsylvania Avenue and railroad tracks: The station and a nearby freight building were built by the Frederick and Pennsylvania Railroad about 1872 when the line opened. The station is a one-story frame rectangular building with board and batten siding and an overhanging bracketed roof. The windows have peaked lintels and 2/2 sash. The freight depot is a smaller rectangular building with double, cross-braced doors in the north elevation. It also has board and batten siding. Both buildings have composition roofs.

Public School No. 2, Frederick Street and Crum Road, southeast corner: Built in 1897, the school is a two story brick building with a projecting center bay and two flanking bays on each side. The projection has a gable top and the base of a belfry is still in place on the ridge. The raised foundation is stone. The roof is standing seam metal. The sash is 6/6. Double four-panel doors in the entrance bay are topped by a high transom. In 1930, a one-story brick extension was added to the rear of the building when it was converted to a garment factory. The addition also has a standing seam metal roof and industrial sash windows.

8.1 Significance

Walkersville is an excellent example of a Frederick County town of the 1830's with significance in 6 of the 8 historic period themes: agriculture, architecture and community planning, economic (commercial and industrial), religion, education, and transportation. Founded in about 1830 as two separate villages less than a mile apart on late 18th century farm to market roads, Georgetown and Walkersville grew through the economic stimulation of the entire County as improved transportation provided new trade centers and in turn, required more local services and products. The towns' populations slowly increased up to the Civil War period and took on new vigor after 1872 with the arrival of the Frederick and Pennsylvania Railroad. The visible effect of prosperity and greater population is the variety of structures built during the approximately 100-year period of significance. By 1887, Walkersville was described by the former postmaster of Frederick as having "more building enterprise than any other village in the county, and some of the finest residences in the county... Some of the best society in the county is found in this beautiful glade section, rightly termed the garden spot of Frederick County." The population that year was 350.

The agricultural roots of the original villages are exemplified in the vernacular form of the dwellings and their domestic outbuildings, which include chicken houses, barns, and other structures found in rural locations. The dwellings themselves range in style from the simplest log structures to excellent examples of the popular Queen Anne and Shingle styles of the late 19th century. Stores, shops, and warehouses concentrated near the original crossroads of Georgetown and Walkersville and at the railroad crossing emphasize the economic and industrial changes associated with Walkersville's growth. Churches and the development of new religious sects such as the split in Methodism, which coincided with the villages' documented establishment date of about 1830, have accompanied Walkersville's historical period into the second quarter of the 20th century. Five historic church buildings, four of which are still in religious use, are located in the town. Education is represented in an 1897 school building which ironically also exemplifies by its adaptive re-use as a factory in 1930 the end of Walkersville's period of significance.

The other major towns in the Walkersville Planning region, Woodsboro and Libertytown, are different in form and development from Walkersville. They were both platted in the 1780's on vital trade routes and the sale of lots in the towns was calculated to bring about development in fairly short periods, about 2 or 3 years. Georgetown and Walkersville may have had minimal planning, but their subsequent hap-hazard merging was dictated only by custom and needs based on other factors. Religion, education, and transportation all played significant roles in the three towns. Walkersville has much in common with the smaller, linear towns of Mount Pleasant, Johnsville, and Unionville as well. These also were unplanned road and/or rail-oriented settlements. The factors of proximity to Frederick and the railroad and the turnpike route through one of the richest valleys in Frederick County gave Walkersville a longer period of growth into the first quarter of the 20th century after the other towns had reached their peaks in population. Other possible similarities or differences with towns in the rest of Frederick County are not yet clear; Walkersville will, however, be a model against which comparisons of all other towns can be made.

Walkersville Survey District
Frederick County

Survey No. F-8-55

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Titus, C.O., Atlas of Frederick County, 1873. Walkersville, Maryland: "The Tale of Two Villages", privately published, 1977.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. F-8-55

Magi No. 1108555638

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Walkersville, Georgetown

and/or common Walkersville Survey District

2. Location

street & number Multiple Streets not for publication

city, town Walkersville vicinity of congressional district 1

state Maryland county Frederick

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u> </u> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u> </u> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Mutiple Owners

street & number telephone no.:

city, town state and zip code

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber

street & number Patrick Street folio

city, town Frederick state MD

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

 pository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. F-8-55

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date of move _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Walkersville Survey District consists of approximately 180 buildings along Maryland Route 194 and smaller side streets in Walkersville, a town six miles northeast of Frederick in Frederick County.

The town is made up mostly of frame residences dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, along with a few commercial structures which stand in the northwest section of town. The typical Walkersville house, examples of which are found throughout town, is frame, two stories tall and three bays wide with a cross gable and one story porch. There are also several houses which exhibit the irregularity of plan and appearance characteristic of the Queen Anne style as well as examples of the neo-rationalistic style.

Two of the earliest houses in Walkersville stand along what was once known as the Frederick Pike, now Frederick Street. The brick house at 6 Frederick Street is two stories high and three bays wide with 2/2 window sashes, interior chimneys and two small porches. The house at 14 Frederick Street is also a two story three bay brick house with the chimneys built flush with the gable ends and flanked by attic story windows. Roughly contemporary with these is 7-9 Frederick Street, a two and one-half story seven bay wide frame double house with two cross gables and Gothic pointed windows on the attic story.

Good examples of Victorian domestic architecture are found on Fulton, Pennsylvania and Maple Avenues. One of the most unusual of these is at 18 West Pennsylvania Avenue, a two and one-half story frame house with bevelled edged wood siding scored to look like masonry; there are even raised wooden quoins on all four corners. The Downing inspired finials and wood trim along the eaves of the steeply pitched roofs and front porch are unusually elaborate. Similar decoration is found on the house at 16 Pennsylvania Avenue which also has scored wood siding.

Of the few houses in Walkersville with mansard roofs, #18 West Main Street is the most elaborate. The two and one-half story house has porches on three of its sides, as well as a two story hexagonal bay on the southwest corner. An unusual feature of the house is the pair of chimneys which frame the dormer window on the south side.

The few houses of brick construction in Walkersville are also generally the most architecturally noteworthy. One of these, at 20 Pennsylvania Avenue, is a two and one-half story house built on a T plan with the stem ending in a semi-hexagon. Unusual decorative features include the corbelled brickwork and raised brick quoins, the bracketed Italianate porch, hooded chimneys, gingerbread trim along the eaves and an unusual round headed dormer sash window with diagonal as well as perpendicular muntins.

Other notable brick houses stand at # 12 Pennsylvania Avenue and 29 Fulton Avenue. The latter actually differs very little in form and general appearance from the majority of houses in Walkersville. In fact, it is the elaborate jig sawn woodwork below the eaves of the front porch which lends this house distinction. The former is more Queen Anne in appearance, with a center square tower topped by a flat roof, two steeply pitched front gables and a large front porch. Fish scale slate shingles

8. Significance

Survey No. F-8-55

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☐ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Description (continued)

Although historically a farming community, Walkersville at one time supported a wide variety of business activities. Many of these have since closed, but several commercial buildings still survive, some of them centered around what was once the commercial lifeline of the town, the railroad. The railroad station, built in the 1870's is a simple board and batten structure with tall narrow windows and Stick-style braces supporting wide, overhanging eaves. Nearby is the former Glade Valley Mill, a substantial two story brick building with corbelled cornice and segmental arched windows on the first floor, built around the turn of the century.

Other brick commercial buildings include the former Glade Valley Store on Main Street. Built in 1917, it is two and one-half stories tall with recessed panels on the top floor. The old public school building on Frederick Street, built in 1897 has been used for several purposes since it was sold in 1924 including a sewing factory and offices for electronics firm. Another brick commercial building stands at the corner of Maple and Pennsylvania Avenue. Built in the 1880's and altered in 1960, the store has segmental arched windows, multi-paned upper sashes, a cross gable with a small lancet window, and a canted corner.

One of the oldest commercial buildings is the T. R. Saylor store at 15-17 Frederick Street. The small one story section was opened in 1901 as a bakery, while the two story section dates from 1907. It has a bracketed cornice on each level with modern shop front windows and a recessed doorway.

History and Support

The land on which Walkersville is now situated traces its history to parts of three tracts, Monocacy Manor, Dulaney's Lott, and Spring Garden, established prior to the Revolution, and subsequently, a single tract, called "Federal", resurveyed after the confiscation by the State, composed of portions of each of the three large original tracts. Part of "Federal" was bought in 1768 by John Walker, after whom Walkersville was named.

Walkersville grew from two villages - Walkersville which began at the present intersection of Frederick Street (Rt. 194) and Main Street, and Georgetown, which grew from a settlement centered around "Five Points", the intersection of present Pennsylvania Avenue, Main Street and Liberty

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-8-55

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Geoffrey Henry

organization Maryland Historical Trust

date November 16, 1983

street & number Shaw House, 21 State Circle

telephone (301) 269-2438

city or town Annapolis

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

are used on the two gables and on a strip running below the dentilled cornice of the tower.

Although the Israel's Creek Meeting House of the Walkersville Methodist Church dates from 1885, the materials used in its construction were taken from a church built thirty years earlier a short distance from town. It is a late Victorian Gothic brick building with paired lancet windows and brick surrounds on the front facade to which is attached a tall three story entrance tower with open belfry and patterned slate steeple roof. Other churches include the Glade United Church of Christ, a brick Romanesque style building constructed in 1897 and considerably altered in the 1950's. It replaced a log church built as early as 1750. The Lutheran Church at 14 Pennsylvania Avenue is a late Gothic style brick building with Tudor decorative features constructed in 1923.

CONTINUED on yellow form

#8 SIGNIFICANCE, cont'd.

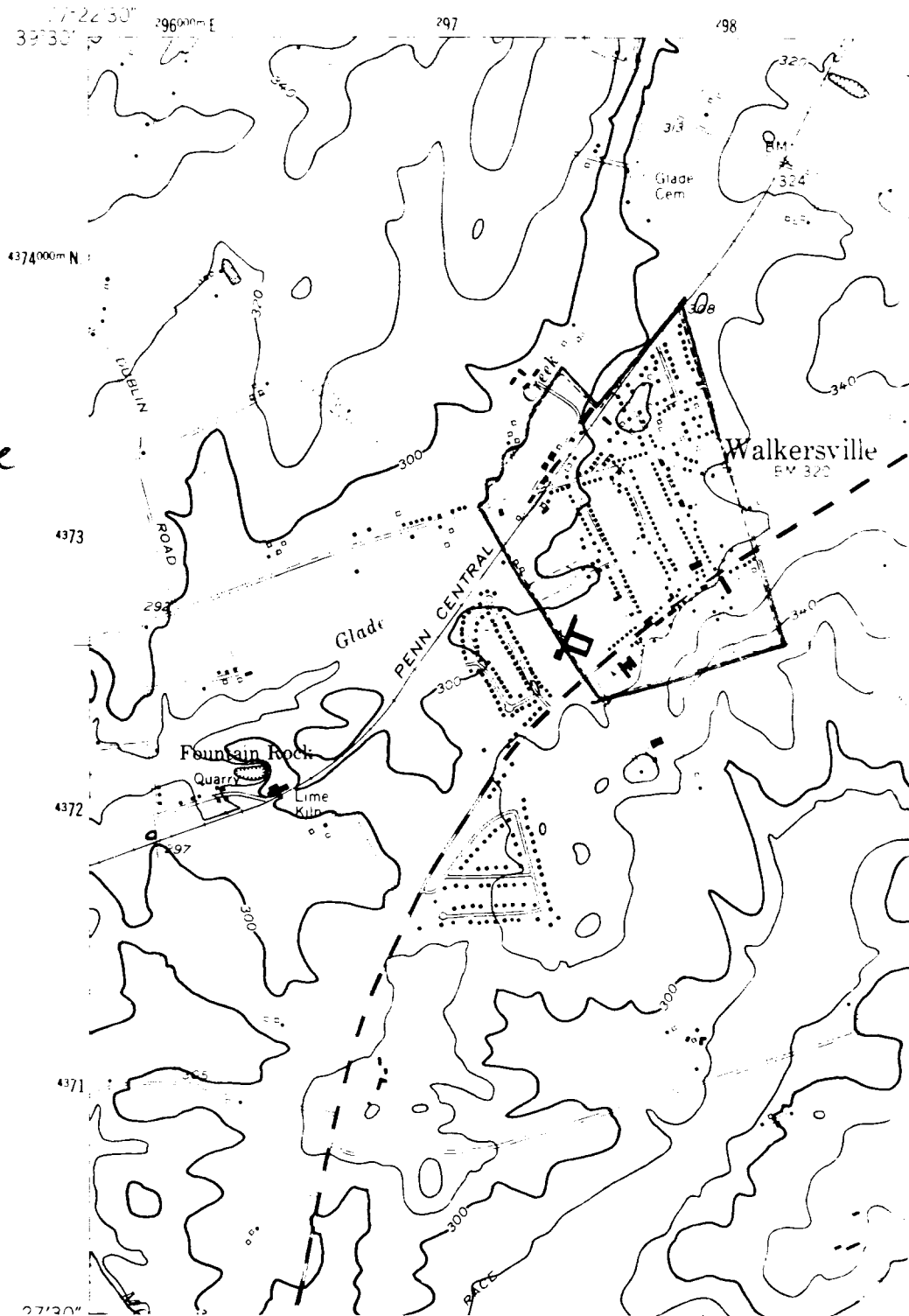
Street. Neither town was platted, and evidence of their existence does not appear until 1858 when they are shown on the Bond Map of Frederick County of that year. Both towns catered to travellers going to and from Frederick along the Frederick Pike.

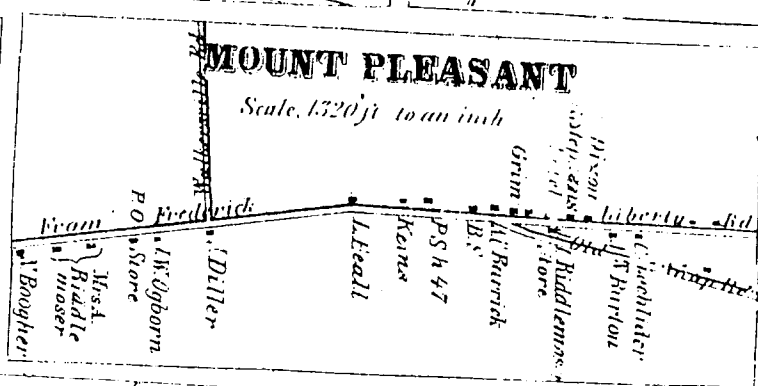
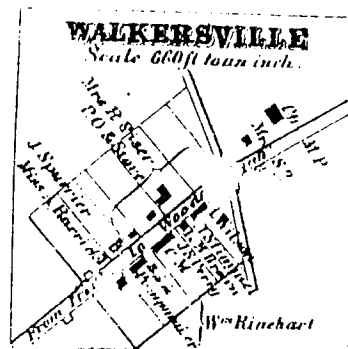
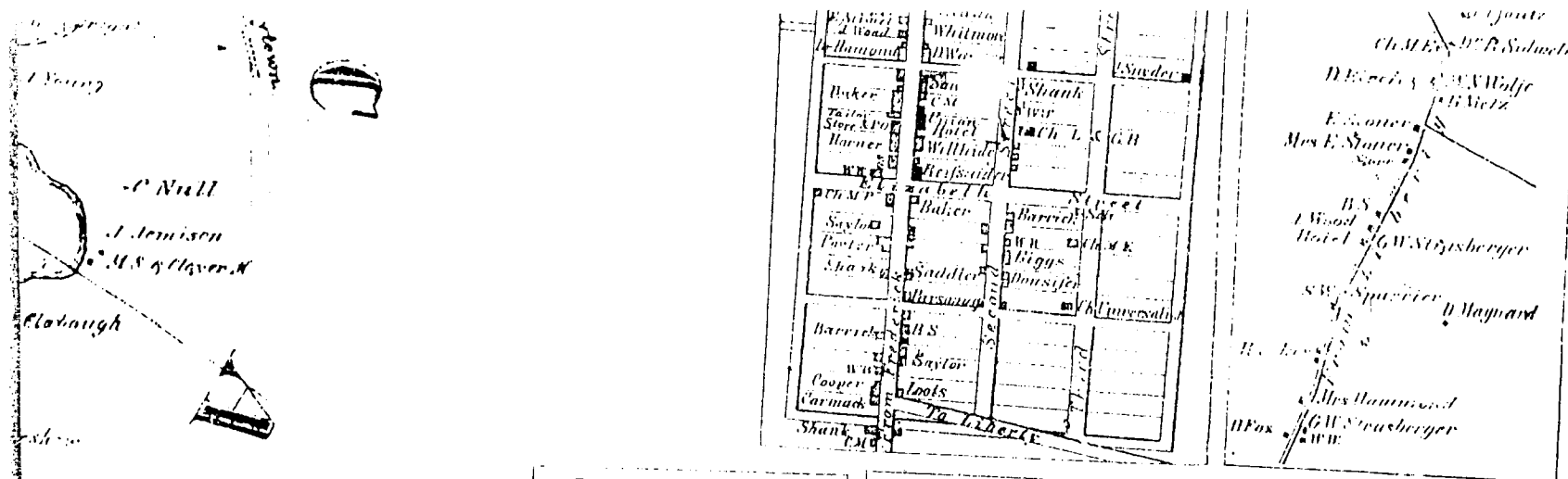
By the 1870's the two villages were meeting as they grew toward each other along Main Street. The name of Walkersville was chosen for the combined villages, apparently because Walkersville had a Post Office and Georgetown did not. The Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad was completed in 1872 and local custom has it that the railroad station, which was clearly in Georgetown, was given the name Walkersville to avoid confusion with the Georgetown in the District of Columbia.

The railroad, which enabled farms and business to extend their markets past Frederick to Baltimore and Pennsylvania, quickened the economic life of Walkersville. Several mills, bakeries, and creameries were established in town, which shipped their products by rail. This was the period of greatest prosperity in Walkersville, when most of the town's large late Victorian houses were built. Later the coming of automobile transport radically changed the character of Walkersville, opening it to suburban development, while enabling people to work and shop in nearby Frederick, thereby decreasing the economic self-sufficiency of the town. Today it is primarily a residential community, with little important business activity still remaining.

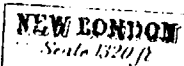
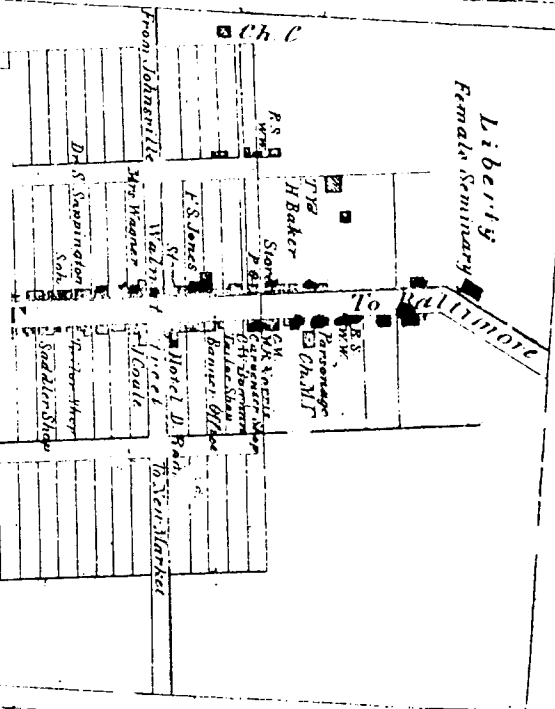
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

F-8-55
Walkersville
Survey
District



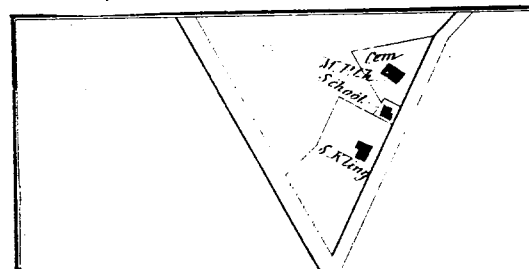
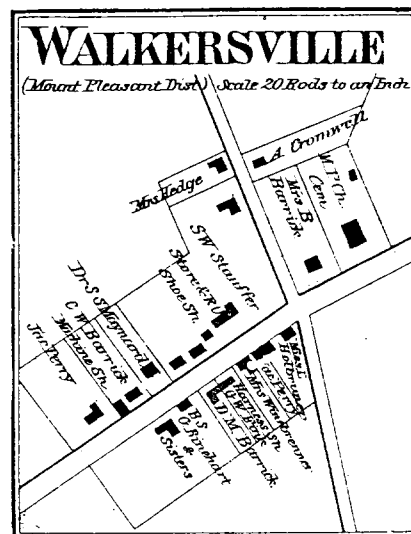
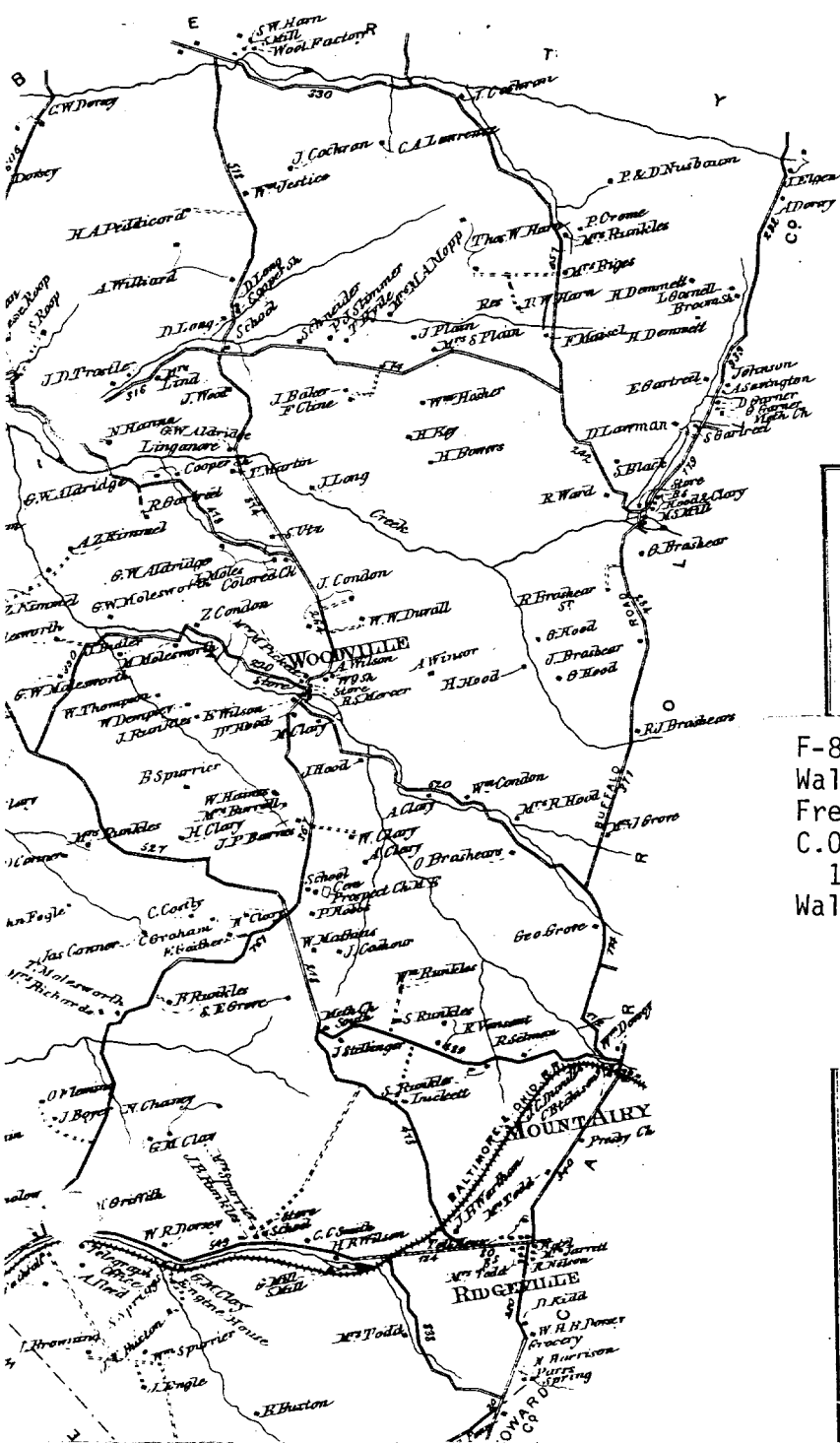


F-8-55
Walkersville Survey District
Frederick County
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858.

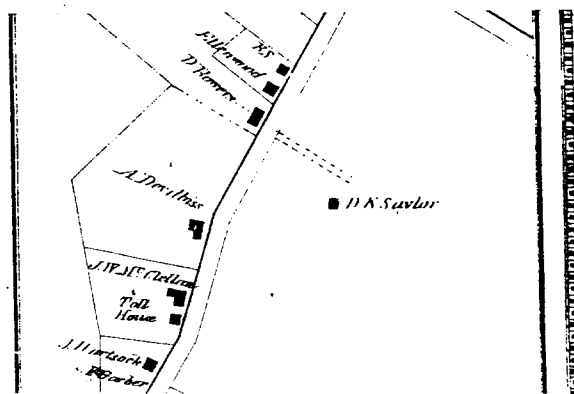


WALKERSVILLE DIST No. 18

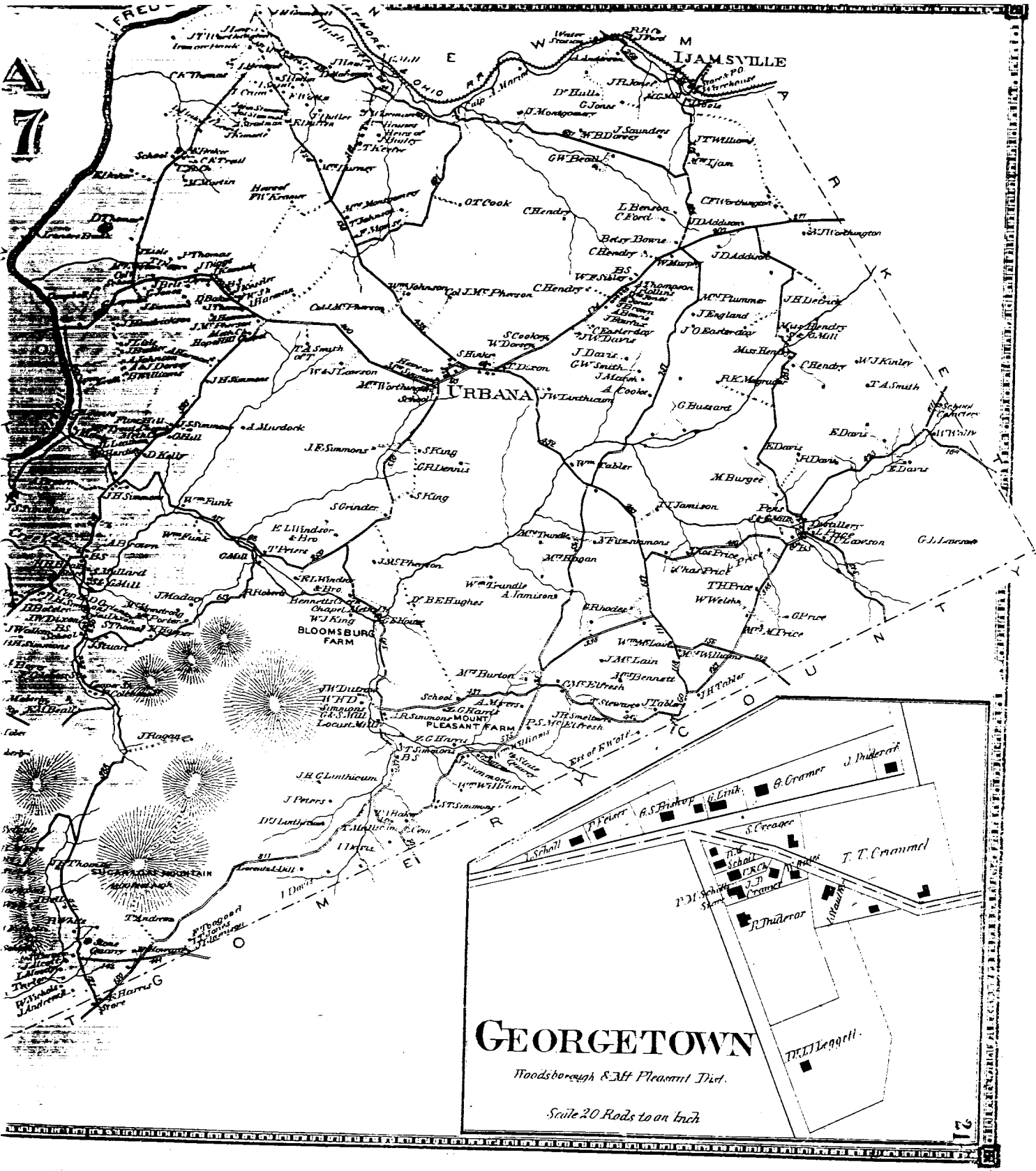
Scale 1 1/2 Inches to the Mile



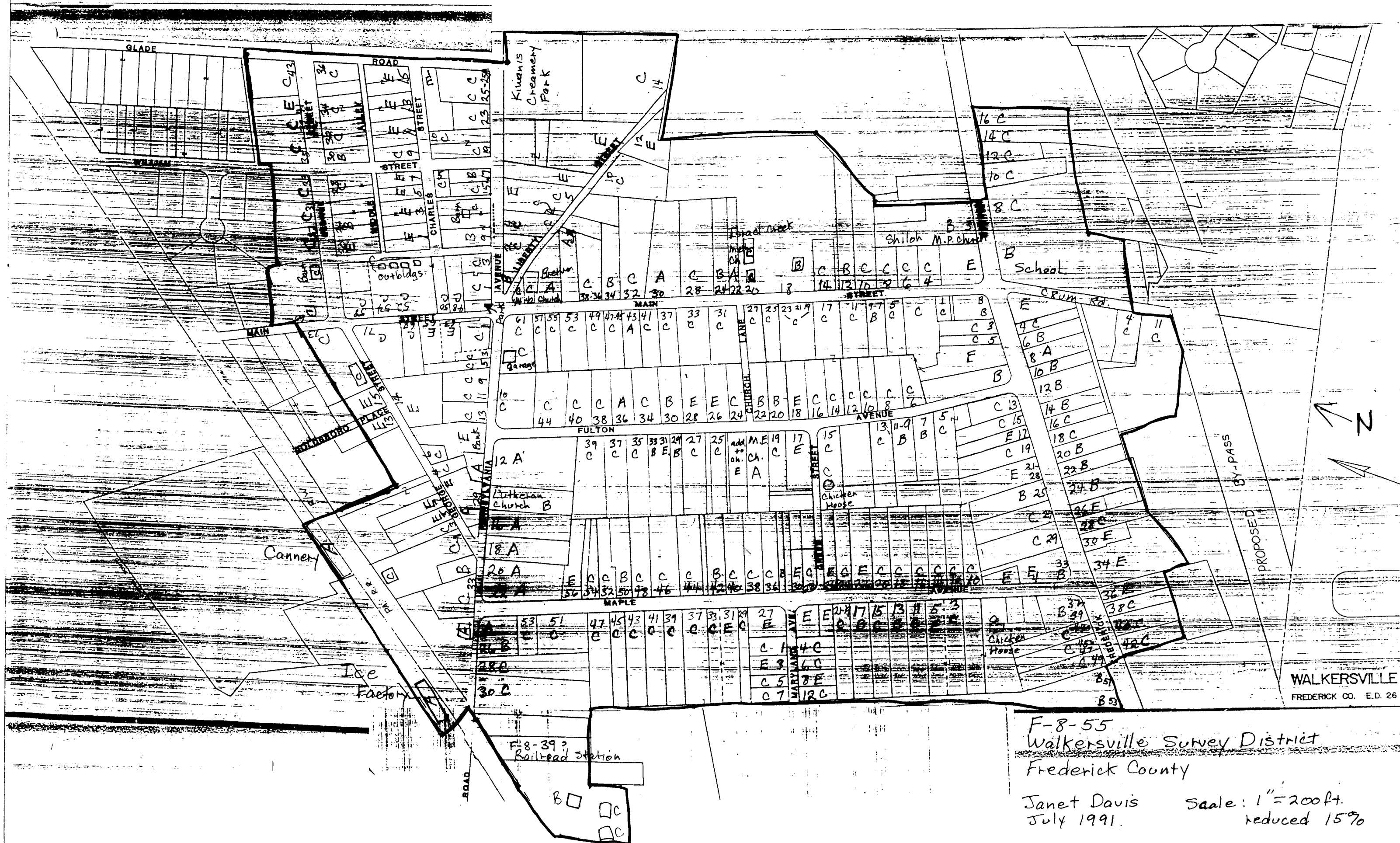
F-8-55
Walkersville Survey District
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County,
1873.
Walkersville village plan

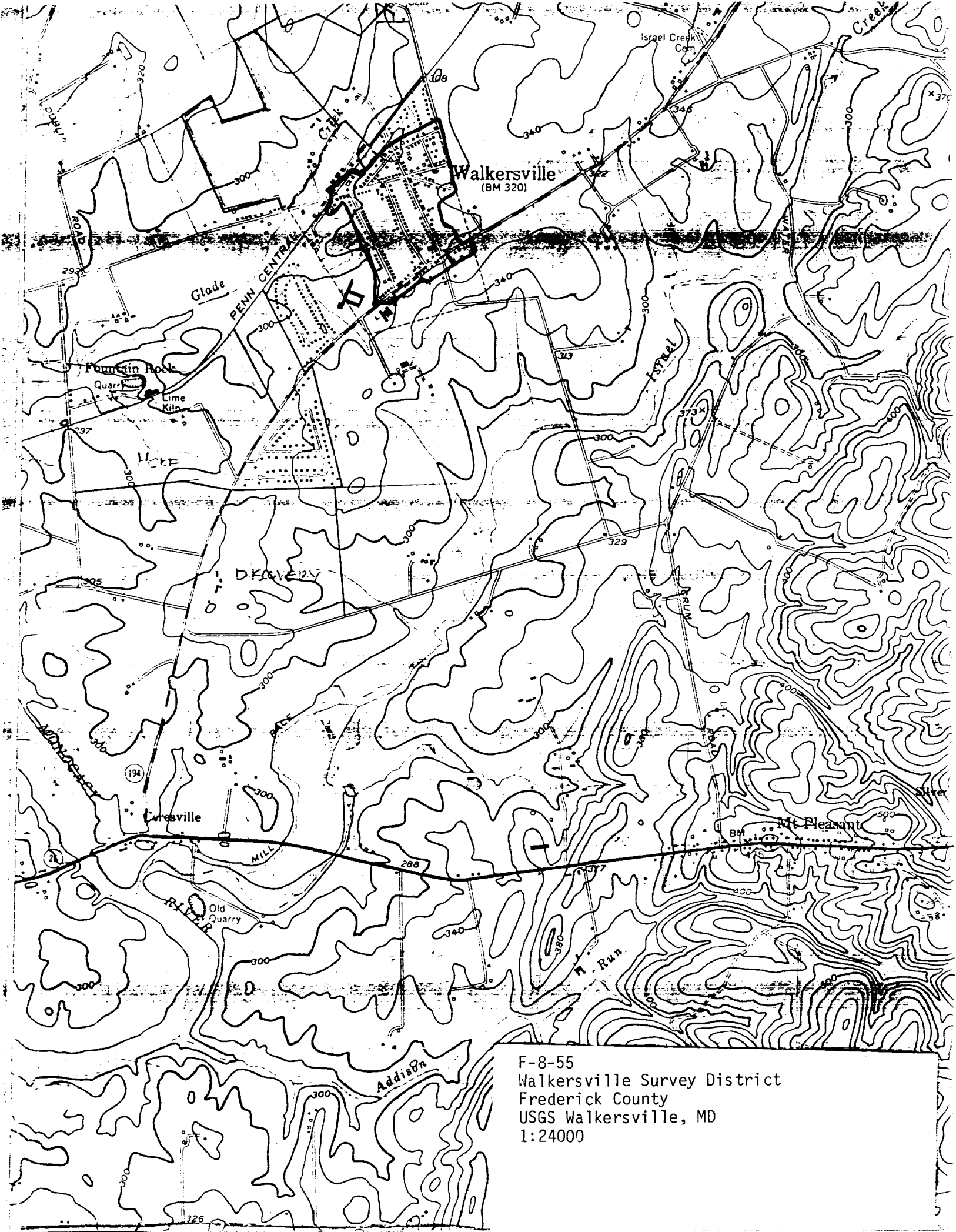


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7



F-8-55
Walkersville Survey District
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick County,
1873 Georgetown village plan





F-8-55
Walkersville Survey District
Frederick County
USGS Walkersville, MD
1:24000



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View south west on Frederick St. from
Fulton Ave.

1/28



F-8-53

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View South on Fulton Ave. from Pennsylvania
Ave.

2/20



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crainsville, Md.

View east on Pennsylvania Ave., at Main
St., "Five Points", Georgetown

3/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

View west on Church Lane from Main St

4/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville Md

View north on Main St. from unit block

5/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Perry Cabinet Shop, Residence, and Borrick House

6-8-10 Frederick St., north elevations

6/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

14 Frederick St., north elevation

7/28



F 8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Dr. Leggett House, Main St., west elevation

8/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Near loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

16 Pennsylvania Avenue, north elevation

9/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. 100.1 Md SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

41 Maple Ave. east elevation

10/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville Md

29 Fulton Ave., east elevation

11/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO. Crownsville, Md.

Dr. Nicodemus House, northeast corner,
Frederick St. and Fulton Ave.

12/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. Loc.: Md. CHPO, Crownsville, Md

20 Frederick St., north elevation

13/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Born near 9 Pennsylvania Ave., south elevation

14/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Chicken house near 15 Fulton Ave., north
elevation

15/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO Crownsville, Md

Garage, near 61 Main St., north elevation

16/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

E.C. Wachter Store 21-25 Pennsylvania Ave.

South elevation

17/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Grimes Shop, Pennsylvania Ave., south
elevation

18/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1921

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Borricks Store, southwest corner Pennsylv-
vania Ave. and Maple Ave., north elevation

19/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Walkersville Ice and Power Co., Penn-
sylvania Ave. at RR tracks, west eleva-
tion

20/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Monocacy Valley Canning Co., northwest
side of RR tracks near Pennsylvania
Ave., southwest elevation

21/20



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Glade Valley Bakery, Main St., east eleva-
tion

22/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

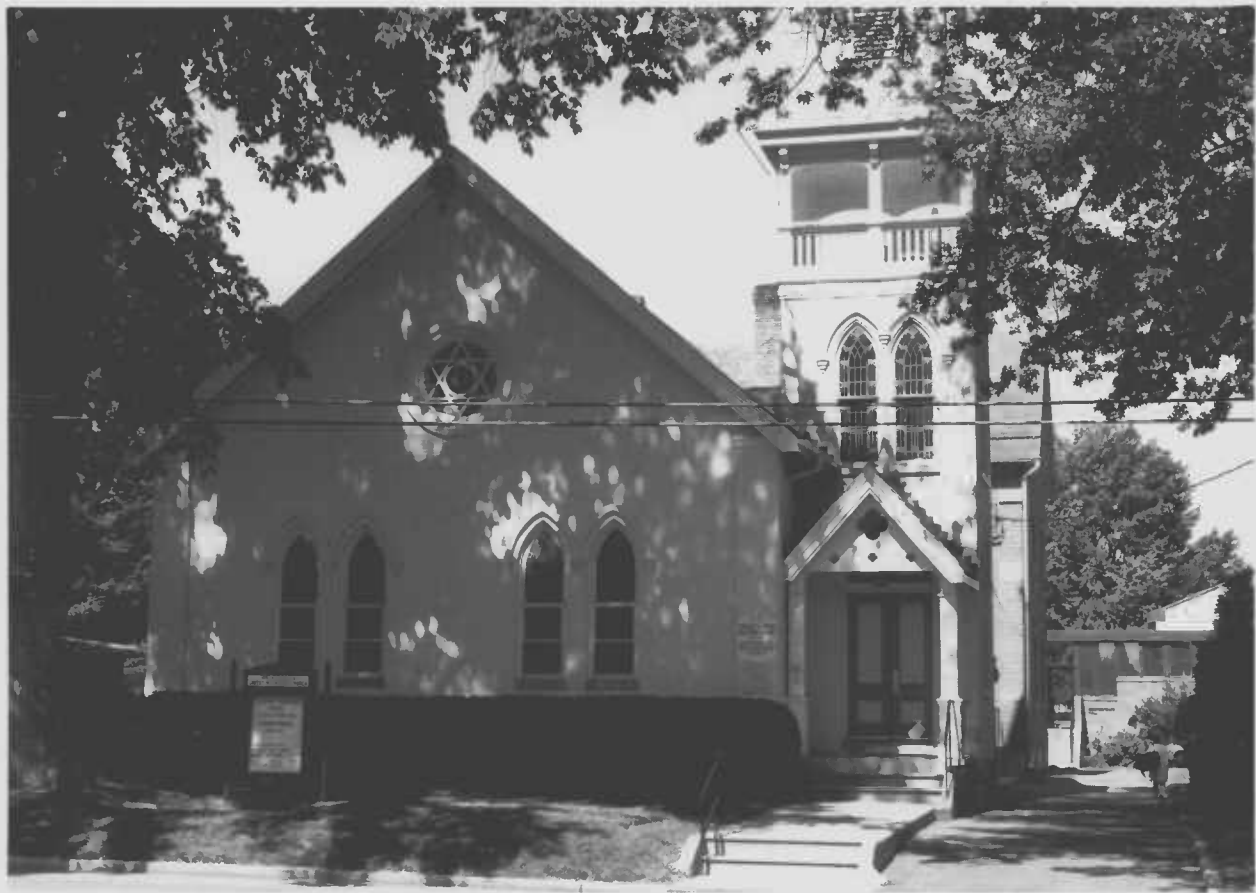
Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg loc.: Md. SHPO. Crownsville, Md.

United Brethren Church, Main St.,
(now St. Timothy Catholic Church), west
elevation

23/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO. Crownsville, Md

Israel's Creek Meeting House of the
United Methodist Church, Main St.,
west elevation

24/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

United Methodist Church, 21 Fulton Ave,
east elevation

25/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO Crownsville Md

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, 14 Pennsylv
vania Ave north elevation

26/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md

Walkersville Railroad Station and freight
building (F-8-39), Pennsylvania Ave., West
Elevation

27/28



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1991

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO. Crownsville. Md.

Public School, Frederick St. and Crum Rd.,
southeast corner, north elevation

28/28



411 8-56
Walkersville Historic District

Frederick County, Maryland

Photo: Kim Kimlin

Neg. Loc. : Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD

3 November 1982

12W. Pennsylvania Ave., north elevation
of house



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District
19 and 21-23 Fulton Ave.,.

SE elevation

Kim Kimlin Nov 82



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District
3 E. Frederick Street SW elevation
Kim Kimlin Nov 82



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District
Mill, W. Pennsylvania Ave SE eleva-
tion

Kim Kimlin Nov 82



F-8-55

Walkersville Survey District
29 Fulton Ave., SE elevation
Kim Kimlin Nov 82



Walkersville Historic District
Frederick County, MD

Photo: Kim Kimlin

Neg. Loc. ; Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis, Md.

3 November 1982

WFrederick St., view northwest from
6 W. Frederick Street



Walkersville Historic District

Frederick County, MD

12
F-8-55

Photo: Kim Kimlin

Neg. Loc. : Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD

3 November 1982

Maple Ave., view northwest from

44 Maple Avenue



Walkersville Historic District
Frederick County, Maryland

F-8.55

Photo: Kim Kimlin

Neg, Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD

3 November 1982

W. Pennsylvania Ave., view southeast
from W. George St.



Walkersville Historic District

Frederick County , MD

F. 8. 55

Photo: Kim Kimlin

Neg. Loc. : Maryland Historical Trust
Annapolis, MD

3 November 1982

RR Station, West Pennsylvania Ave.
northeast elevation



Walkersville Historic District

Frederick County, MD

5
F-8-55

Photo: Kim Kimlin

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Annapolis, MD

3 November 1982

W. Pennsylvania Ave., view northeast

from 14 W. Pennsylvania Ave.